James and Anna Graney
A Family History

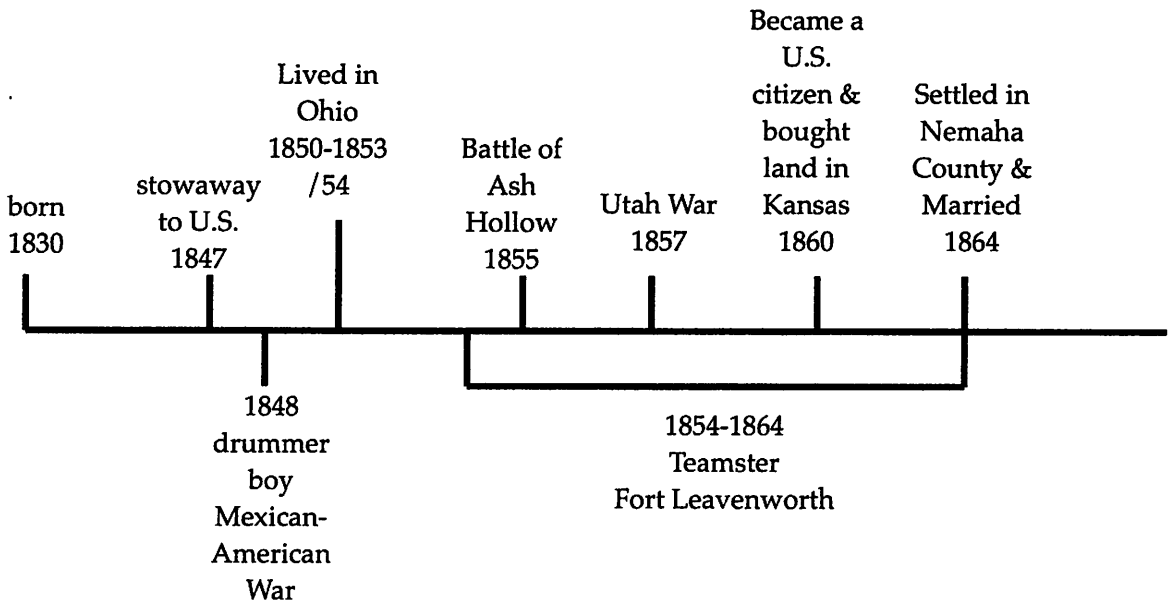
Foreword

This is a brief history of James Graney, Anna Doyle Graney and their descendants based on available sources. I have tried to document them accurately. Judy Graney has compiled an extensive record of extended family members and documents.

Edward Graney, whose documents I rely on heavily for James Graney's and his wife, Anna Doyle's, histories, did a great deal of work recording information he gathered from different sources. I have also relied on a document from Milton Keegan.

James Graney and Anna Doyle Graney

James Graney Early Years


born 1830
stowaway to U.S. 1847
Lived in Ohio 1850-1853 /54
Battle of Ash Hollow 1855
Utah War 1857
Became a U.S. citizen & bought land in Kansas 1860
Settled in Nemaha County & Married 1864
1848 drummer boy Mexican-American War
1854-1864 Teamster Fort Leavenworth

James Graney Timeline Before Settling in Kansas

In 1830, Catholic emancipation occurred with Irish Catholics now taking their seats in the House of Commons. But it was also the early years of the Great Famine caused by the potato crop failures. In 1848, the potato blight returned. This resulted in an increase in emigration.

James Graney's father, a merchant and charged with care of the estate of the Earl of Sligo in Galway County, Ireland, apprenticed his sons to learn a trade. One son, James Graney was born on March 30, 1830[1]. He apprenticed James to learn the baker trade. However, James loved to swim in the ocean waters off Galway Bay. Fearing his son would drown in the dangerous ocean waters, he whipped him to discourage him. James didn't take well to the whipping, and loving adventure, he stowed away on an old sailing vessel heading for America from Galway Bay[2].

Young Graney was discovered aboard the ship, but with his baking skills he was assigned to help the chef while his friend swabbed the decks. Arriving in New York, he searched for a married sister and got into the baking business.

James volunteered for the Mexican War as a drummer boy and participated in General Kearney's 850 mile[3] march into old Santa Fe in 1848. It was probably during this campaign James met Kit Carson, a scout for General Kearney. [4]

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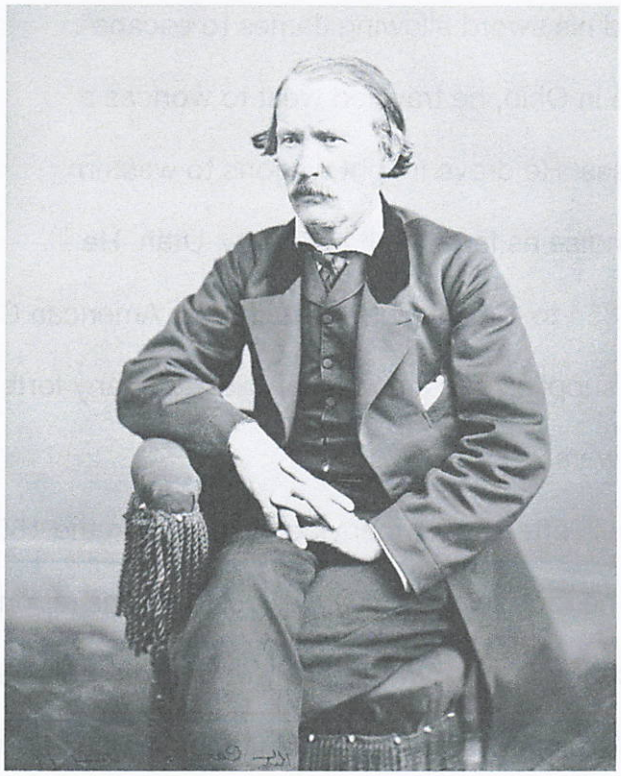
1. Milton Keegan, unpublished manuscript, james m graney anna doyle, James Graney's birth year is given as 1834

2. Milton Keegan, unpublished manuscript. james m graney anna doyle

3. Kearny's March, no date, https://libraries.uta.edu/usmexicowar/topic/kearnys-march. In both the Keegan and Graney manuscripts, the distance is 900 miles. Accessed July 20, 2024.

4. Milton Keegan, unpublished manuscript. james m graney anna doyle

Figure: Kit Carson



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kit_Carson#/media file:Kit_Carson_photograph_restored.jpg

Kit Carson was a legendary figure in the west even while still alive and the subject of many dime novels. As young man, he participated in many battles with the Native Americans and claimed responsibility for killing many, but over time, his attitudes changed, and he became an Indian Agent treating them with honesty and fairness.[5] James remained friends with Carson until his death in 1868[6].

Also, during this campaign, James almost lost his life. According to a story told by his daughter, Spaniards captured him near Santa Fe. One Spaniard drew his sword

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5. Kit Carson, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kit_Carson, accessed July 24, 2024

6. Milton Keegan, unpublished manuscript. james m graney anna doyle

to kill James Graney. James started praying, making the sign of the cross. Recognizing a fellow Catholic, the Spaniard sheathed his sword allowing James to escape[7].

In 1853 or 1854, after three years in Ohio, he traveled west to work as a teamster out of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He drove freight wagons to western outposts carrying supplies and merchandise as far as Salt Lake City, Utah. He remained in this service for ten years, 1854 to 1864 including during the American Civil War. During his employment he carried supplies and ammunition west to many forts and military outposts during the Indian wars.

James also knew Jim Bridger[8] well, often accompanying his troops in the 1850s. Later, the met young Buffalo Bill[9] when he rode for the Pony Express and was reported to have met Wild Bill Hickok[10], whose character he didn't like[11]. Not only did he haul supplies for the military, he transported supplies to several Indian tribes, among them the Sioux, Apache, Blackfeet, and Pawnee. His friends included many Indian chiefs.

The Battle of Ash Hollow was fought in retaliation for the Grattan Massacre that occurred on August 19, 1854. The massacre was set in motion when a migrant's cow

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7. Milton Keegan, unpublished manuscript. james m graney anna doyle, In the story, the attacker was a Spaniard, but the attacker was most likely Mexican.

8. Jim Bridger. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jim_Bridger, Accessed August 8, 2024.

9. Buffalo Bill. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buffalo_Bill. Accessed August 8, 2024.

10. Will Bill Hickok, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wild_Bill_Hickok. Accessed August 8, 2024.

11. Milton Keegan, unpublished manuscript. james m graney anna doyle. This is reported as coming from Uncle Jay (James Graney's son)

was killed. Several misunderstandings and an inexperienced Army Lieutenant John Grattan led to the massacre of 31 men including the lieutenant.[12]

The Battle of Ash Hollow, also named the Battle of Blue Water Creek or the Harney Massacre took place during the First Sioux War (1854-1856) on September 2 and 3 in 1855. Brigadier General William S. Harney led his 600 troops in a surprise attack against a band of Brulé Lakota led by Chief Little Thunder. The troops killed 86 people, including women and children, and took another 70 women and children captive. The engagement took place along the Platte River in present day Garden County, Nebraska near the modern village of Lewellyn.[13]

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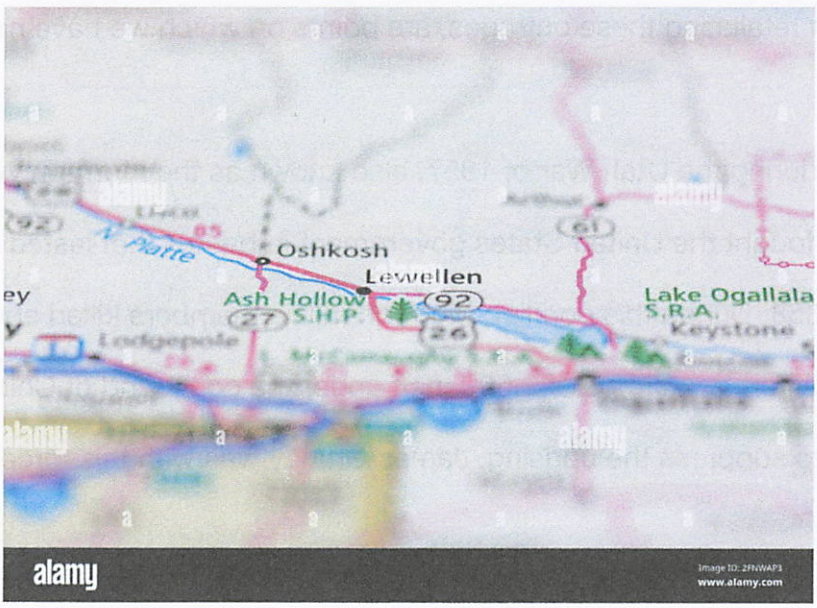
Figure: Lewellen, Nebraska



Source: https://tinyurl.com/58nmbfr6

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12. Grattan massacre, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grattan_massacre, accessed on July 23, 2024.

13. Lewellen, Nebraska. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lewellen,_Nebraska accessed on July 23, 2024.

He had friendly relations with many Indians and their tribes, even turning down requests to join their tribes. This may explain why although he didn't directly participate in the Battle of Ash Hollow, memories of the battle bothered him later in life.[14] In modern terms, these memories and accompanying discomfort would probably be described as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). One can understand why from the New York Times report.

"The lamentable butcheries of Indians by Harney's command on the Plains have excited the most painful feelings," wrote a New York Times correspondent in an 1855 dispatch from Washington. "The so-called battle was simply a massacre, but whether those Indians were really the same who have cut off emigrant trains with so many circumstances of savage cruelty, or whether it is possible to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty in retaliating these outrages, are points on which we have no reliable information."[15]

He hauled freight during the Utah War of 1857, also known as the Mormon War. Mormon settlers in Utah fought the United States government in battles that lasted from May 1857 to July 1858. During this conflict, Mormon militia members killed about 120 settlers moving to California. A force of 2,500 men under the command of Colonel A. S. Johnson was sent to suppress the uprising. James Graney was with this force

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[14]. Milton Keegan, unpublished manuscript. james m graney anna doyle

[15]. Whitney, Stu. (August 12, 2016). Whitney: In defense of Black Elk Peak. Accessed on July 22, 2024 at https://www.argusleader.com/story/news/columnists/stu-whitney/2016/08/12/harney-peak-black-elk-daugaard-thune-south-dakota-native-american-stu-whitney/88627694/

which wintered in Fort Bridger. In the spring of 1858, the expedition reached Salt Lake City where a peace was negotiated. [16]

One trip took him through present day Denver where he saw only a few Arapahoe tents. On another trip, he purchased a quarter section of land in what is now Omaha, Nebraska but let it go for taxes. When attending the Omaha Trans-Mississippi exposition in 1898, he located the land which was now in the best residential section of Omaha.[17]

In 1853, he declared his desire to become a citizen, and gained full citizenship on April 16, 1860 in the Utah Territory.[18]

Figure : James Graney Certificate of Citizenship

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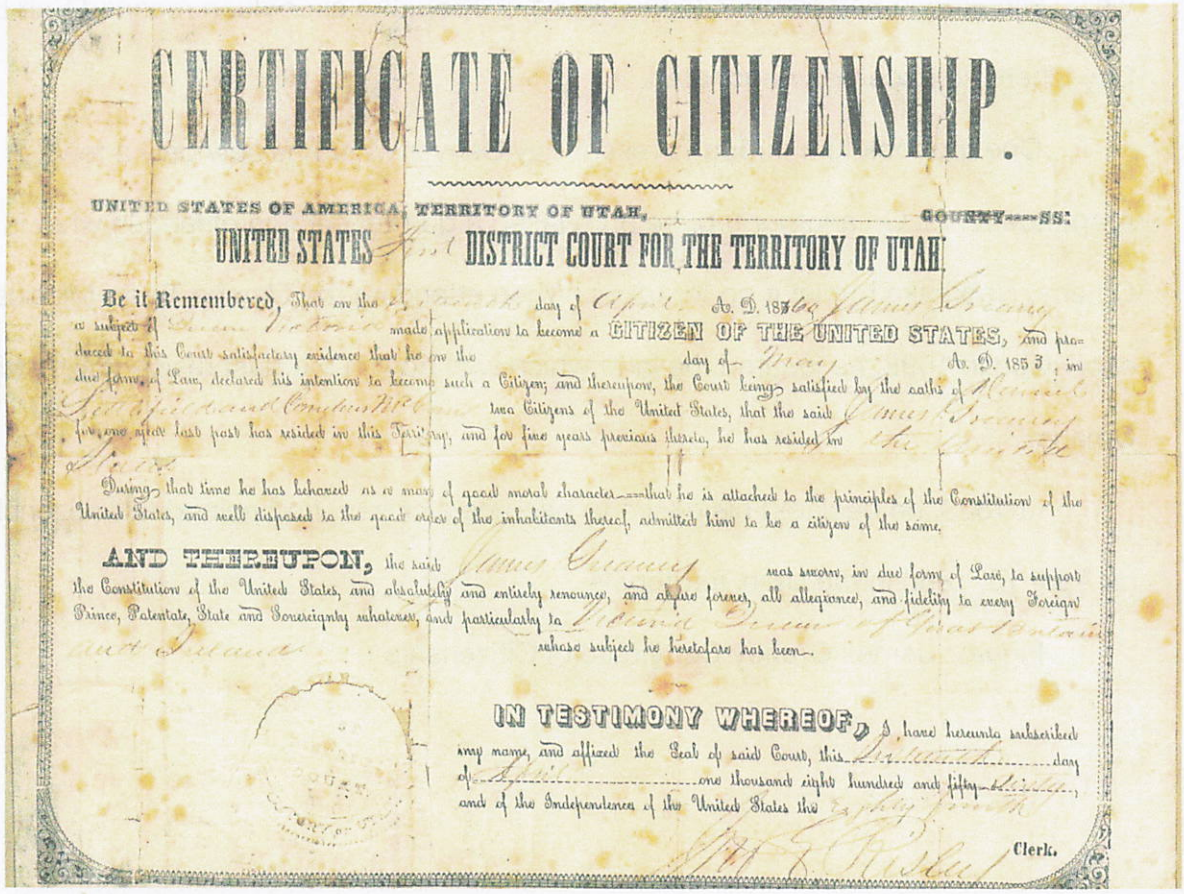
16. Utah War. wikipedia, (accessed July 19, 2024, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utah_War

17. Milton Keegan, unpublished manuscript. james m graney anna doyle

18. Edward Graney, 1960. Unpublished Manuscript.



CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TERRITORY OF UTAH, ____ COUNTY---SS:

UNITED STATES ____ DISTRICT COURT FOR THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

Be it Remembered, That on the ____ day of April A. D. 1856 James Graney a subject of ____ made application to become a CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, and produced to this Court satisfactory evidence that he on the ____ day of May A. D. 1853, in due form of Law, declared his intention to become such a Citizen; and thereupon, the Court being satisfied by the oaths of ____ two Citizens of the United States, that the said James Graney for one year last past has resided in this Territory, and for five years previous thereto, he has resided in the United States.

During that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character---that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order of the inhabitants thereof, admitted him to be a citizen of the same.

AND THEREUPON, the said James Graney was sworn, in due form of Law, to support the Constitution of the United States, and absolutely and entirely renounce, and abjure forever, all allegiance, and fidelity to every Foreign Prince, Potentate, State and Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to Victoria Queen of Great Britain whose subject he heretofore has been.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the Seal of said Court, this ____ day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the ____

Clerk.

At the onset of the Civil War, he returned to Fort Leavenworth where he enlisted in the Northern Army, persuaded by General Kearney, who he had served with during the Mexican War, to serve as a teamster at thirty-five dollars a month instead of for fifteen dollars a month as a cavalry trooper. He supplied ammunition and provisions to the troops in battles in southern Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. He was captured several times, but managed to escape.[19]

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19. Milton Keegan, unpublished manuscript. james m graney anna doyle

Towards the end of the war, he mustered twice of record. He held the rank of Sergeant in Company A of the 22nd Kansas.[20] The 22nd was one of eight militia division[21]s called into service on October 9, 1864 and disbanded on October 29, 1864. The troops were mustered to defend against Major General Sterling Price's invasion[22]. A Civil War Record from the Kansas Historical Society has James Graney mustered twice, first with the Nemaha County Battalion for ten days, August 13, 1864 to August 22, 1864. A second time, he mustered with Co. E. 22nd Regt. from October 13 to December 1, 1864, a period of 48 days. The differences may be accounted for by the different record sources.

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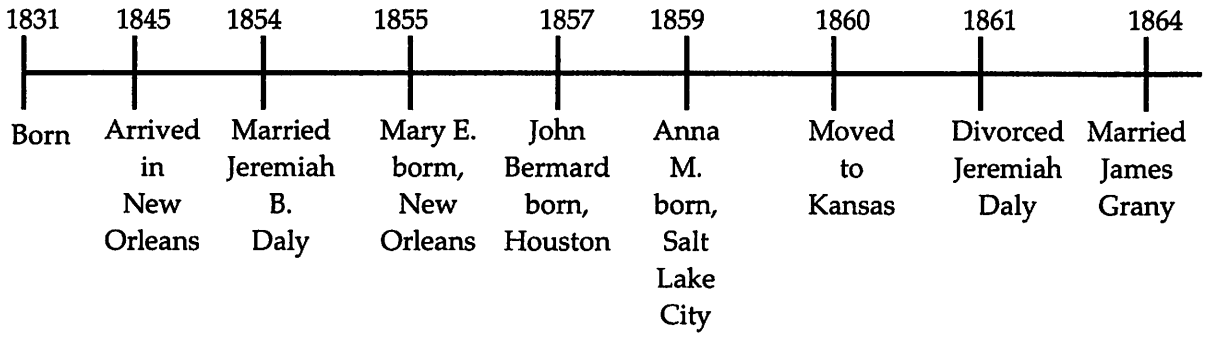
20. This History Road: The Northeast Kansas American Civil War Series of those soldiers who served from, or later settled in Nemaha County, Kansas. (Taken from the June 1883 Seneca Weekly Tribune.) Researched and Compiled by Greg Newlin. Printed in the March 9, 2022 edition of the Courier Tribune. Also, found at https://www.hiawathaworldonline.com/opinion/the-history-road-part-30-nek-american-civil-war-series/article_88261154-aabc-11ec-ba64-83231ef4d325.html. Accessed July 28, 2024.

21. Civil War Archive: Union Regimental Histories: Kansas. http://www.civilwararchive.com/Unreghst/unksinf.htm#22ndmil. accessed on July 28, 2024.

22. 22nd Kansas Militia Infantry Regiment. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/22nd_Kansas_Militia_Infantry_Regiment. accessed on July 28,2024.

Anna McCormick Doyle

Anna McCormick Doyle



Bernard Doyle was well-educated, having trained to be a priest but fell in love with and married a pretty red-headed Irish orphan named Bridget McCormick. They lived on a farm in County Langford in central Ireland when Anna Doyle was born on March 23, 1831.[23] When Bridget died, her father returned to the monastery where he died[24].

Anna McCormick Doyle arrived in New Orleans in 1845 when she was fourteen. She had two sisters in the United States. One sister, Mary, married a Mr. Eastwood, and they lived in New Orleans. Her other sister, Margaret Ann, was born in 1821 and died on April 17, 1898. Margaret's husband was Alfred Rosier, born in 1820 and pre-

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23. Her obituary records her birth occurring on March 29, 1829.

24. Milton Keegan, unpublished manuscript. james m graney anna doyle

deceased her on March 11, 1894. Her son, Alfred Rosier lived in Columbia, California[25] and a sister lived in Oregon.

Anna McCormick Doyle married Jeremiah Bernard Daly nine years later in 1854. They had three children: Mary E. born on May 5, 1855 in New Orleans, Louisiana, John Bernard born on January 6, 1857 in Houston, Texas, and Anna M. born on July 4, 1859 in Salt Lake City, Utah.[26] They lived in Salt Lake City around the time of the Utah War peace treaty. Whether or not James Graney met his future wife there is unknown.

Jeremiah Bernard Daly and Ann Doyle Daly moved east either in late 1859 or early 1860. That trip today, according to MapQuest, would cover around 980 miles. The average covered wagon traveled fifteen miles a day, or however far a person could walk. The trip would take over two months at a minimum. I wonder if frontier children asked the same question our children do? "Are we there yet?" Ox or horses pulled the wagons, and the animals had to eat. Breakdowns occurred along with occasional bad weather.

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[25]. Columbia, California was a gold mining boomtown and at one time was the fifth largest city in California. It now has a population similar to Seneca's. Columbia, California, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbia,_California#Government, accessed July 23, 2024.

[26]. Edward Graney, 1960. Unpublished Manuscript.

Figure: Covered Wagon

Source: https://www.rvusa.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/iStock-151535814.jpg

Travel by covered wagon, the Prairie Schooner, would have been a major undertaking for a family with three small children. The covered wagon carried needed household utensils including skillets, kettles, dish ware, lanterns, churns, cookstoves, linens along with farming equipment like axes, hoes, saws, hammers, and the family plow. Other times would include weapons and ammunition, and food supplies such as flour, sugar, salt, bacon, beans, yeast, and vinegar.[27]

Travel by covered wagon faced many possible hardships. Weather could bring heavy rainstorms, wind, or sleet. Wheels caught in mud might result in snapped axels

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27. Stratton, Joanna L. (1981. Pioneer Women: Voices from the Kansas Frontier. New York: Simon and Schuster, p. 41.

necessitating repairs. Other dangers lurked including rattlesnakes, accidents, and sickness including cholera outbreaks[28].

Jeremiah B. Daly and Ann Doyle Daly acquired a farm from George Lowry a few miles away on the Nemaha River.[29] Jeremiah B. Daly deeded the land to his wife, Anna Doyle Daly on November 5, 1860, the same day he purchased the land from Mr. Lowry. The purchased land was the NW1/4 36-1-12. They acquired the property the year after a severe drought in the area.[30] The drought was so severe, no rain fell from May 15 to January. Nearly a quarter of the population left the state.[31]

On July 29, 1861,Jeremiah B. Daly and Anna Doyle Daly were divorced, perhaps the first divorce in Nemaha County. The divorce followed the discovery that Jeremiah B. Daly was living under an assumed name and had a wife in Ireland who was very much alive. Around the time of the divorce, Jeremiah B. Daly agreed to leave this part of the country allowing him to avoid prosecution.[32] According to Ann Hunzeker's obituary,[33] he fought in the Union army and later in the Indian Wars.

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28. Stratton, Joanna L. (1981. Pioneer Women: Voices from the Kansas Frontier. New York: Simon and Schuster, p. 42.

29. Edward Graney, 1960. Unpublished Manuscript.

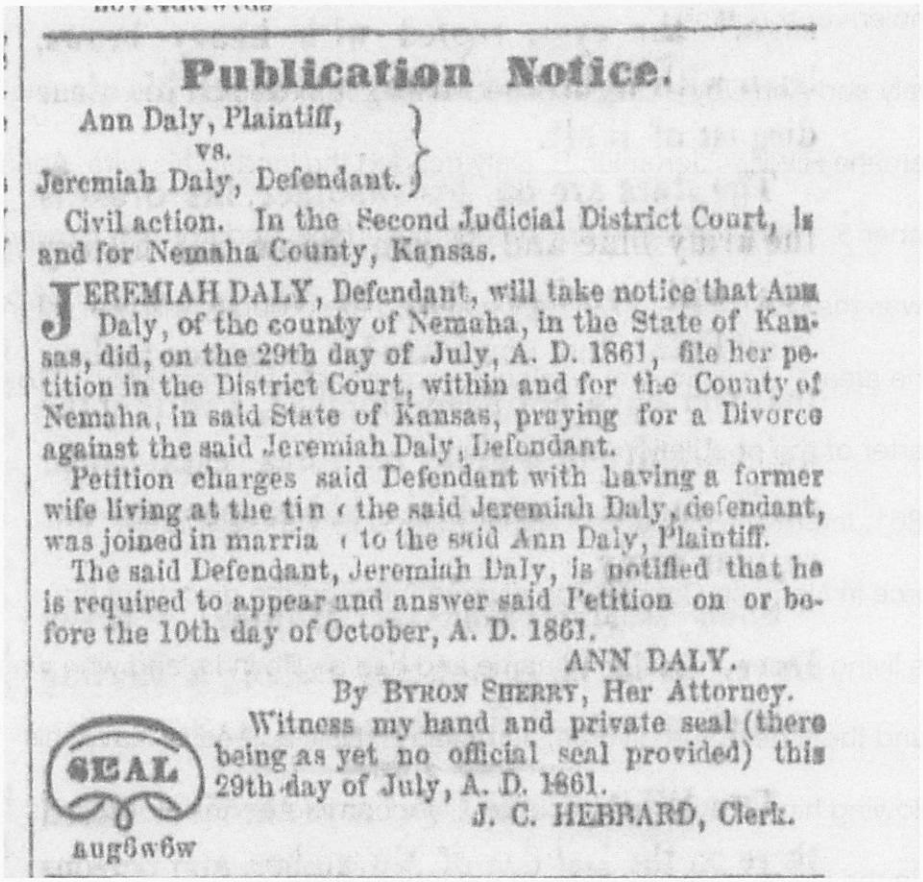
30. Reminiscences Of Early Days In Nemaha County, Kansas
contributed by Marchia Philbrick, November 1997.
http://files.usgwarchives.net/ks/nemaha/history/early.txt

31. Anonymous. 1912. Transcribed from volume ! of Kansas: a cyclopedia of state history, embracing events, institutions, industries, counties, cities, towns, prominent persons, etc. Chicago, Standard Pub. Co. at https://www.ksgenweb.org/archives/1912/d/droughts.html. Accessed July 28, 2024.

32. Edward Graney, 1960. Unpublished Manuscript.

33. The Courier-Tribune, October 6, 1930.

Figure: Anne Daly Divorce Announcement



Publication Notice.

Ann Daly, Plaintiff,
vs.
Jeremiah Daly, Defendant.

Civil action. In the Second Judicial District Court, In and for Nemaha County, Kansas.

JEREMIAH DALY, Defendant, will take notice that Ann Daly, of the county of Nemaha, in the State of Kansas, did, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1861, file her petition in the District Court, within and for the County of Nemaha, in said State of Kansas, praying for a Divorce against the said Jeremiah Daly, Defendant.

Petition charges said Defendant with having a former wife living at the time the said Jeremiah Daly, defendant, was joined in marriage to the said Ann Daly, Plaintiff.

The said Defendant, Jeremiah Daly, is notified that he is required to appear and answer said Petition on or before the 10th day of October, A. D. 1861.

ANN DALY.
By BYRON SHERRY, Her Attorney.

Witness my hand and private seal (there being as yet no official seal provided) this 29th day of July, A. D. 1861.

J. C. HEBBARD, Clerk.

SEAL

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It appears Anna Doyle Daly, resumed using her maiden name, Anna McCormick Doyle. Anna M. Doyle would later deed the land equally among Mary E. Daly, John B. Daly, and Anna M. Daly.

After the divorce, Anna M. Doyle faced the hardships of raising three small children, the oldest, Mary, five years old, John four and Anna two, alone. She lived in a log cabin on the bank of the Nemaha River near the mouth of Deer Creek. She provided for herself and her children farming the 160 acres of fertile bottom land on the Nemaha River near the mouth of Deer Creek.[34] Let's pause to consider this situation.

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[34]. Edward Graney, 1960. Unpublished Manuscript.

Anna Doyle was a single mother living with three young children on a farm that she, or people she hired, worked to provide for her and her family. She had none of the labor saving devices of the 21st century and living alone must have had grave concerns for her family's safety.

Now Some Historical Background

Kansas became part of the United States with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Fort Leavenworth established in 1827 was the first permanent European settlement in Kansas and was part of the Indian Territory and closed to white settlement. However, settlers moved into the territory illegally and forts, such as Fort Riley, were established. The Kansas-Nebraska Act became law on May 30, 1854 and opened the land for settlement.

This act opened conflict between pro- and anti-slavery groups in this territory. These groups engaged in bloody feuds, resulting in extensive violence and battles. Reports of the violence led to the names of "Bleeding Kansas" or the "Border Wars." By October 1859, the anti-slavery forces had emerged with a clear majority. The United States admitted Kansas to the Union on January 29, 1861.

During the Civil War, the violence returned. Confederates staged several raids into Kansas, the most notorious, the August 21, 1863 raid led by William Clarke Quantril on Lawrence, Kansas.[35] As noted above, James served in Company A of the

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[35]. History of Kansas, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Kansas, accessed July 25, 2024.

22nd Kansas[36] in October of 1864 in response to an invasion led by Major General Sterling Price.

Husband and Wife

On August 11, 1860 , James Graney acquired a farm, (sw1/4 11-2-12) referred to as The Liberty school quarter, on the Nemaha River in Nemaha county, Kansas, land he later sold to Wm. Ray on February 1,1870. This land lay a few miles distant from Anna McCormick Doyle's farm. On March 27, 1864, Anna McCormick Doyle and James Graney married in St. Mary's Catholic Church in Saint Benedict, Kansas. James was a member of Saint Mary's Church as early as 1861. Edward McCaffrey and Mary O'Neill[37] acted as their sponsors.

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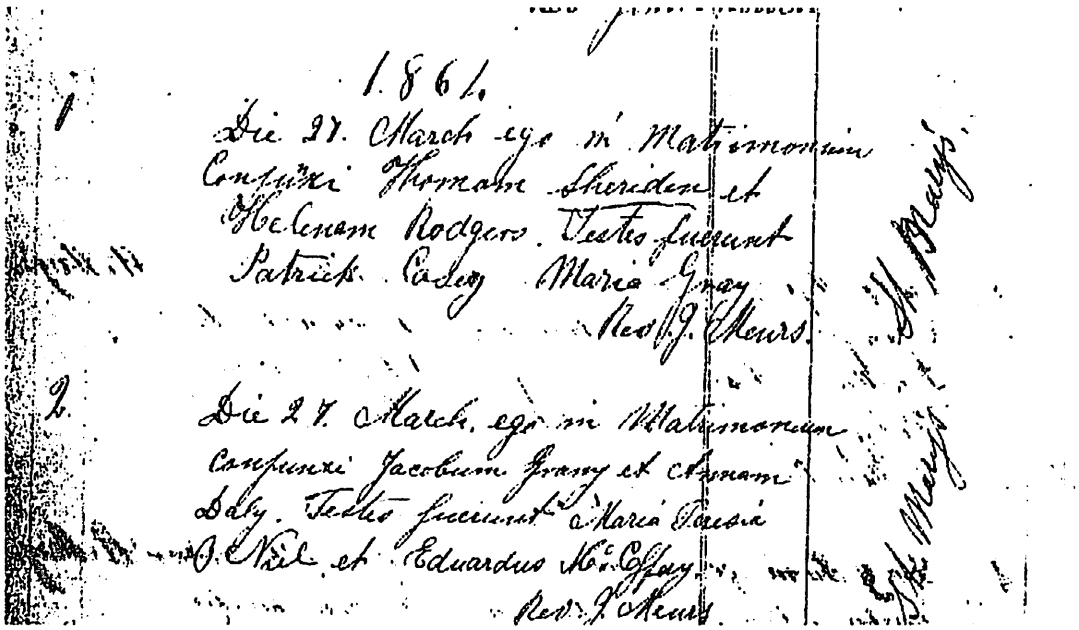
36. This History Road: The Northeast Kansas American Civil War Series of those soldiers who served from, or later settled in Nemaha County, Kansas. (Taken from the June 1883 Seneca Weekly Tribune.) Researched and Compiled by Greg Newlin. Printed in the March 9, 2022 edition of the Courier Tribune.

37. Edward Graney, 1960. Unpublished Manuscript.

Figure: Record of Graney-Doyle Marriage



Although James took part in the Civil War in 1864, he still had time to court and marry Anna. James and Anna acquired a complete section of land on the Deer Creek and Nemaha River bottoms. They later deeded this land to the children of both marriages. Their home was five miles north and two mile east of Seneca, Kansas by Kansas State Highway 63.[38]

Over the next thirty-four years, Anna McCormick Graney gave birth to five children: Rose A., May 15, 1865, Agnes Teresa, January 1, 1867, James Michael, November 26, 1868, Ella Josephine July 7, 1872 and Edward R, September 5,1874. Two children died young: Rosa A. died from scarlet fever when she was ten years old and Edward R. died on July 27, 1882 by drowning at Baker's Ford[39] in the Nemaha River during a flood. Both were buried in the Catholic cemetery in Seneca, Kansas.

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38. Edward Graney, 1960. Unpublished Manuscript.

39. In the Milton Keegan manuscript, the ford is named the Bloss ford.

During their years together, James became a well-regarded progressive farmer, served several years as a justice of the peace.[40] He was a fine story teller who when he went to town would be enticed with drinks to regale his friends and others with tales of his youth. One story has him meeting an old friend from his teamster days on the way to church, and when the music grew silent could be heard remarking, "And were you ever in the City of Washington, Mr. O"Shaughnessy?"[41] After a drinking bout, he would be loaded onto his wagon and the horses would find their way home. His fondness for alcoholic drinks may have contributed to his death on January 21, 1899 after a short illness.[42]

Anna survived James by five years, living with their son, James (Jay) Graney, on the family farm. She passed away after a severe attack of pleurisy and grippe which was followed by a stroke on December 19, 1903. She was buried beside her two children, Rose and Edward, who predeceased her.[43]

Droughts

Farming and life on the frontier had many challenges in what had been called The Great American Desert. Kansas land offered two options, farming or ranching. The Graney's chose farming. Farms had to be self-sufficient with men and women working

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40. Biographical and Genealogical Record. Lewis Publishing Company. p. 403.

41. Milton Keegan, unpublished manuscript. james m graney anna doyle

42. Edward Graney, 1960. Unpublished Manuscript.

43. Edward Graney, 1960. Unpublished Manuscript.

together in their struggle to survive.[44] James and Anna using their resources built a successful farm, but faced difficulties. One of the most daunting was droughts.

As noted above, Anna and her family moved to Kansas in 1861 after one of the worst droughts in the state the drought of 1860[45]. This drought was accompanied by a grasshopper plague. The severity of the drought led to assistance provided from states east of Kansas where aid societies were formed. Money, clothing and life necessities along with seed wheat for the farmers were supplied by these relief societies. The supplies traveled by trains, sometimes special trains, to Atchison, the distribution point.

This drought was followed by the grasshopper infestation and drought of 1867. Dry years followed in 1869, 1871, and 1872. However, in 1874, came a long dry spell exacerbated by a late summer grasshopper infestation that destroyed everything green. This dry spell and infestation led to Kansas being called "Droughty Kansas."[46] Droughts would return in 1881 then not again until 1891. Sometimes, these drought years were followed by especially rainy years making farming even more challenging[47].

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[44]. Stratton, Joanna L. (1981. Pioneer Women: Voices from the Kansas Frontier. New York: Simon and Schuster, p. 57.

[45]. Reminiscences Of Early Days In Nemaha County, Kansas
contributed by Marchia Philbrick, November 1997. http://files.usgwarchives.net/ks/nemaha/history/early.txt

[46]. Droughts, 1912. Kansas: A cyclopedia of state history, embracing events, institutions, industries, counties, cities, towns, prominent persons, etc. Chicago: Standard Publishing Company, Vol 1. https://www.ksgenweb.org/archives/1912/d/droughts.html. accessed August 14, 2024.

[47]. John A. Keegan, Memories and Observations of Early Life in Kansas. Pages 54-96.

The Children

When they were married, Anna brought three children with her: Mary E. (9), John B. (7), and Anna Maria (5). Over the next ten years, five children were born to the family: Rose A., May 15, 1865, Agnes Teresa, January 1, 1867, James Michael, November 26, 1868, Ella Josephine, July 7, 1872 and Edward R, September 5,1874. Two children died: Rose A and Edward R.

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The Daly Children

Figure: Mary Daly Todd

Photo credit: https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/28761306/mary_elizabeth_todd#view-photo=260281745

Mary E. Daly was born on May 5, 1855. She took up the teaching professionalism and married Milton Todd, a fellow teacher, in 1879. They had three children, Emerson, Paul (born 1887), and Marie (born 1882). Mary lost the use of one of her hands early in her life, leaving the hand severely burned.[48]

Mary's husband, Milton Todd, taught in the Nemaha County schools served as superintendent. They met when both taught in the public schools. Milton also ran summer institutes that Mary participated in. They taught and lived in Centralia and Corning, Milton serving a principal in Centralia.

In the late 1890s, Milton ran for and won the superintendent position, running as a member of the People's Party and/or Populist Party. In July and August 1899 Seneca Tribune reported Milton had been working on the invention of a flying machine for several years[49], but the following issue reported him invading the newspaper's offices in a highly distressed state. Perhaps, he wasn't working on the invention, or he wanted it kept quiet. He moved to Washington state around 1900, but it appears Mary did not go with him. Emerson joined him in 1902 after teaching in the Clear Creek township the previous winter.

Mary moved to Liberal, Kansas and was elected Seward county superintendent in 1908, a position she held for several years. When younger, Mary was secretary for the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which Milton was also an officer in and a member of the Ten Jolly Friars Club. Mary died January 7, 1933 after an illness in which her daughter, Marie, had to bring her back from San Diego. Milton lived in Washington

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48. Edward Graney, 1960, unpublished manuscript.

49. The Seneca Tribune, July 20, 1899.

and Idaho, and continued teaching until he was 81 years old, retiring to his farm in Idaho.

Todd Children

Their son, **Emerson**, graduated from the Seneca Public High School in 1899 and became a teacher. He joined his father in Washington in 1902. In 1930, he lived in Texas and had one daughter. I could find no mention of his time of death, but it appears to have been in the 1930s.

Paul Todd was born in 1887, and died in 1930, unmarried[50]. He served overseas in the military during World War I. After the war, he worked for the government until sidelined with heart problems. He died in Texas and was buried in Warrensburg, Missouri where his sister, Marie, lived.

Figure: Marie Todd

Marie Todd, born in 1882, was the Todd's only daughter. She pursued her parents' vocations as a teacher, first as high school student, she pursued a teaching

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50. According to Ed Graney's manuscript, he married, but the death notice in the Courier Tribune reported he died unmarried.

certificate and taught in a small county school. She earned a 64-hour diploma at Cheney Normal School and taught there for four years. In 1908, she began teaching at Central Missouri State College, now known as the University of Central Missouri, in Warrensburg, Missouri and continued for the next 43 years retiring in 1953. Todd Hall, first a women's residence and later an upper class residence, was named in her honor. Marie Todd died on January 20, 1962. The college dedicated a sundial to her on May 16, 1962. It was placed in the Todd Memorial Garden located on the south side of Todd Hall[51].

John B. Daly was born on January 6, 1857 in Houston, Texas. He left the area in 1880s, but did return in 1882 to visit. At this time, he worked on a railroad in the north as a fireman. When he returned for his mother's funeral in 1904 from Quincy, Illinois, he was a traveling salesman. During his time in Kansas, he transferred real estate with his sister, Anna Hunzeker, and sold land to Maggie Graney. According to Ed Graney's 1960 manuscript, he was heading to Cripple Creek, Colorado because he had "Wester Fever." He married a woman named Etta and this marriage resulted in one son, John B. Daly born 2-13-1905.[52] No information is available about his death, wife, or child.

Anna Maria Daly Hunzeker was born in Salt Lake City on on July 4, 1859. Like her older sister, she taught but seems not to have continued after marrying Samuel Hunzeker on October 14, 1885. Samuel was born March 15, 1859 in the Canton of Argau, Switzerland and emigrated April, 1870. He and Anna settled on a farm

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51. Anna Marie Todd, Sigma Sigma Sigma, #NotableSororityWomen, #WHM2021 found at franbecque.com-Anna Marie Todd Sigma Sigma Sigma NotableSororityWomen WHM2021.pdf. Acccessed on August 12,2024.

52. Edward Graney, 1960. Unpublished Manuscript.

southwest of Bern until his retirement in 1920[53]. She died October 1, 1930 in the Sabetha Kansas hospital a few months after Samuel's death on March 14, 1930[54]. Both were buried in Seneca, Kansas. They had three children, Edward (born July, 28, 1886), Elsie (born November 10, 1888) and Emma (born October 7, 1898.)

Edward Hunzeker was born on July 28, 1886 and died on June 10, 1953. He lived and farmed in the Bern area. His first wife, Katherine Malloy was born September 13, 1890 in Kansas City, Kansas. She married Edward on February 11, 1910. She died on August 20, 1930 at a Frankfort hospital as she neared her fortieth birthday. Edward faced the challenge of raising their surviving children, Sammy at 16 and Margaret Ann at four[55]. He married Alice Smith on November 21, 1934 and they lived on the farm until 1946 when they moved to Seneca.

Samuel was born November 10, 1913 and married Lauonna Lehrer. Margaret born August 1, 1926 married James Findley. Samuel had three children: Larry, Shirley, and Douglas. Margaret had two children, Rhonda Ann and James Reid. [56]

Elsie Hunzeker married Joe Amos. They had no children. Emma Hunzeker married Ben Grim. They had a son, Jay Vaughn Grim who was born on January 28, 1916. He married Marie Teresa McGarry on July 29, 1956.

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53. The Courier-Tribune, March 17, 1930 (No. 49), p.1.

54. The Courier-Tribune, October 2, 1930. p. 4.

55. The Courier-Tribune, August 21, 1930, p. 8.

56. The Courier-Tribune, June 15, 1953. p. 1.

The Graney Children

Three of James and Anna's children survived to adulthood, Agnes, James, and Ella. The following chapter will be devoted to James, so Agnes and Ella will get our attention here.

Figure: John and Agnes Keegan

Photo credit: https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/20095138/agnes_t_keegan#view-photo=229486845

Agnes Teresa Graney was born January 1, 1867 and married John Keegan on May 24, 1886 in St. Benedict's church. At the time of her marriage, she taught for one year having just graduated high school the year before. John took over the Axtell Standard in 1900. In 1907, they sold their two farms and moved to Alliance, Nebraska. She participated actively in local social organizations including a seventeen year membership in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Agnes died unexpectedly

from heart failure on November 23, 1927[57]. The Keegans had three children: J. Jay, Milton, and Lilian.

Born on July 16, 1887, **Lillian Keegan** was the couple's first child. She married Homer T. Farrar in 1907 in Axtell. They had three children, Evelyne Maurine, Jay Vance, and Martha Kathleen. He died on February 14, 1954. She had a successful career as an educator in the Ames, Iowa public schools. [58]She died on January 2, 1954.

Figure: John Jay Keegan

J. JAY KEEGAN

Photo credit: https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/158866865/john_jay_keegan#view-photo=281168221

John Jay (J Jay) Keegan was born January 8, 1889 in Axtell. He became a noted neurosurgeon, serving for a time as Dean of the University of Nebraska college of Medicine in Omaha, Nebraska. Dr. Keegan served as president of the American Association of Neurological Surgeons in 1942. [59] He married Grace Gilliland in 1918 and they had two children Nancy Jane (1924-1977) and Norman Jay (1928-1974). He

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57. The Courier-Tribune (Semiweekly). November 24, 1927. p. 1.

58. The Courier-Tribune (Semiweekly). November 24, 1927. p. 1.

59. https://archives.nebraska.edu/agents/people/4671

died on October 13, 1978 having reached the age of 89. Norman married Bella Ann Hawkins (1927-2003).[60] Nancy Janet married Morris Folsom Miller in 1952.[61]

Milton James Keegan was born on October 19, 1894 in Axtell. He was a prominent lawyer in Denver, Colorado, and a former president of the Colorado Bar Association. He died in 1954. His wife was Ethel and they had at least one daughter, Margaret.

Ella Josephine Graney Hartman died in San Bernardino county on August 17, 1959 at the age of 88. From her birth on July 7, 1871, she led an interesting and troubled life. She was adjudicated insane in 1899[62] entrusted to the care of her husband Fred Hartman, whom she married in 1893. In 1904, the court adjudicated her sane[63]. A few years later, she was accused of poisoning a family in Saint Jospeh, Missouri, but was cleared[64]. She owned a farm near Bern, which she rented and advertised for sale for several years. A sad story connected with this farm occurred when the barn on the farm burned with a child trapped inside it[65].

They had four children: James Frederick Hartman (1894-1924) and Winnifred (born: 12-03-1896; died 03-28-1959), Edward (who died in infancy) and Raymond (born 02-05-1902; died ?[66]).

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60. https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/158866925/norman_jay-keegan

61. https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/154286865/nancy_jane_miller

62. The Courier-Democrat. January 19,1900.

63. The Courier-Democrat, February 19, 1904.

64. The Seneca Tribune, December 30, 1909.

65. The Courier-Tribune, November 23, 1925.

66. Edward Graney, 1960. Unpublished Manuscript.

James served in World War I as a mechanic. Just two months after getting married, James died in a motorcycle accident in 1924 in Riverside, California, where his mother lived at that time[67]. His body was taken to Pocatello, Idaho where his father and Winnifred lived.[68] Winnifred married Daniel Waggoner, the first of three marriages. Her final marriage was to Walter Hewicker.[69]

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67. The Courier-Tribune, April 30, 1924.

68. Courier-Tribune, April 30, 1924, p. 1.

69. Courier-Tribune, April 30, 1924, p. 1.